

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$4 per share, ex div., sellers.	China Insurance Co.—\$8 per share, ex div., sellers.	North China Insurance Co.—\$1.25 per share, ex div., buyers.	Canton Insurance Co., Limited—\$75 per share, ex div., sellers.	Yongwah Insurance Association—\$1.08 per share, ex div., sellers.	Chinese Insurance Co.—\$200 per share, ex div., sellers.	On Tai Insurance Co., Limited—\$1.50 per share, ex div., sellers.	Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—\$340 per share, ex div., buyers.	China Fire Insurance Co.—\$73 per share, ex div., buyers.	Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 52 per cent. premium, ex div., buyers.	Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$200 per share, buyers.	China and Macao Steam Ship Company—55 per share.	Hongkong Gas Company—\$130 per share, sellers.	Hongkong Hotel Company—\$195 per share, sellers.	Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div. buyers.	Douglas Steamship Company—\$50 per share, sellers.	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$159 per share, buyers.	Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.	Hongkong Ice Company—\$54 per share, ex div., sellers.	Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—29 per share.	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent. premium, buyers.	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—9 per cent. premium.	Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$49 per share.	Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.	Punjab and Sindh-Dua Samantian Mining Co.—\$114 per share, sellers.	Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—44 per cent. premium, buyers.
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EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Bank, T.T.	3/0
Bank Bill, on demand	3/0
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/0
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/0
Credit, at 3 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/1
ON PARIS, Bank, T.T.	385
Bank Bill, on demand	385
Credit, at 4 months' sight	394
ON INDIA, T.T.	220
On Demand	220
ON SHANGHAI, Bank, T.T.	72
Private, 30 days' sight	73

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$575 to \$590	(Allowance, Tels. Co.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$560	(Allowance, Tels. Co.)
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$488 1/2	(Allowance, Tels. Co.)
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$491 1/2	
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$493 1/2	
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$486 1/2	
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$480	
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$490	
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$750	
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$650	
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$450	
to \$450.	

Post Office.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, and Calcutta.—Per <i>Saghalien</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11.00 A.M.	For Saigon.—Per <i>Marie</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.	For Amoy and Manila.—Per <i>Don Juan</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.	For Singapore.—Per <i>China</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.	For Bangkok.—Per <i>Wuyuen</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 4.30 P.M.	For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per <i>Formosa</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.	For Haiphong.—Per <i>Freya</i> , to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.	For Swatow and Tientsin.—Per <i>Pechili</i> , on Friday, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.	For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per <i>Formosa</i> , on Friday, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.	For Saigon.—Per <i>China</i> , on Friday, the 9th instant, at 2.00 P.M.	For Singapore.—Per <i>Polyhymnia</i> , on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.	For Straits Settlements.—Per <i>Haiphong</i> , on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.	For Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—Per <i>Gadila</i> , on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.	For Europe, &c., &c.—Per <i>Clyde</i> , on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 5.00 P.M.	For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per <i>Thibet</i> , on Friday, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.	For Europe, &c.—Per <i>Sachsen</i> , on Monday, the 19th instant, at 3.00 P.M.
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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
FRER, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 5th March, Haiphong 2nd March and Hoilow 4th March, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.	DEPARTURE, British steamer, 1716, J. G. Sharp, 5th March, Hamburg 12th January, and Singapore 27th February, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
TELEMACIUS, German steamer, 1,578, T. Petersen, 6th March, Nagasaki 1st March, Coals.—Takasima Colliery.	TELEMACIUS, British steamer, 4,421, H. Jones, 6th March, Singapore 29th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
VIRAZ, Russian corvette, 1,000, Captain Makarov, 6th March, Manila 1st March.	SARUWA, French steamer, 1,700, Pateau, 6th March, Hilo 1st March, General.—A. R. Marty.

CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,211, R. Noll, 6th March, Penang 23rd February, and Singapore 27th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 850, G. Anderson, 6th March, Bangkok 29th Feb., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Triumph, German steamer, for Hoilow.

Diamond, British steamer, for Amoy.

Lombard, British steamer, for Saigon.

Deffdale, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Haitan, British steamer, for Swatow.

March 5, *Freya*, British str., for Whampoa.

March 5, *Marie*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

March 5, *Cockchafer*, British gunboat, for Canton.

March 6, *Mejosa*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

March 6, *Anchises*, British steamer, for Amoy.

March 6, *Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.

March 6, *Haitan*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

March 6, *Diamond*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

March 6, *Lombard*, British str., for Saigon.

Per *Freya*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Messrs. L. Hill, J. G. Sharp, A. Perrin, and J. H. Chinese.

Per *Deffdale*, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Miss L. Crawford, Master Crawford, Messrs. Dowley, Jarvis, and 147 Chinese.

Per *Telemachus*, str., from Singapore.—Messrs. Carr, Nylie, and 335 Chinese.

Per *Chi-yuen*, str., from Penang, &c.—840 Chinese.

Per *Freya*, str., from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Tan Ah Hoot, Mr. Rochling, 75 Chinese, 5 women and 7 children.

TO DEPART.

Per *Saghalien*, str., from Hongkong, for Saigon.—Messrs. Perrin and Gerbie, for Saigon.—H. E. Sir G. Des Vaux and servant, Chee Chan Can and servant, Whang Fook, On Cock Chan, and J. McTyre. For Amoy.—Messrs. Meyrier, Dupot, and Dujoux. For Marcellus.—Captain and Mrs. Barbosa, sister and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wander Harner, Mrs. Choy Chung, Colonel Gros, Commandant Rollmann, Captains Garreau and F. P. Sarlinha, Messrs. Louis Pila, W. Kingston, S. S. Cumming, Carlos, J. da Silva (Chief Justice of Macao), Jacques, and Michel. From Shanghai.—For Singapore.—Mr. Belsi. For Marcellus.—Miss H. Pene, and Mr. Grandguillaume. From Yokohama.—For Saigon.—Mr. Bonstain Louis. For Singapore.—Mr. Davis. From Kobe.—For Saigon.—Messrs. Meillon Etienne, Bobbe Louis, and Chalye Jules. For Singapore.—Messrs. Yamano, Fukuda, and Suyenaga.

ST. POINTS.

The British steamship *Telemachus* reports that she left Singapore on the 20th ultimo. Had light winds and fine weather up to lat. 17 deg. north; thence to port had fresh monsoon and north-east swell.

The German steamship *Telarios* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 1st instant. Had strong gales from south-south-west on the 1st and 2nd instant; after this fine weather on the 3rd; thence strong north-east and east-north-east wind with heavy sea to port.

The Chinese steamship *Chi-yuen* reports that she left Penang on the 23rd ultimo, and Singapore on the 27th. From leaving Singapore up till 4th instant had light variable winds with fine weather and smooth sea; afterwards had strong east-north-east winds with high sea up till arrival.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ASIBURNE, British steamer, 1,651, John Walker, 20th Feb.—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice and Paddy.—Butterfield & Swire.	CHINA, German steamer, 1,091, P. Hays, 20th Feb.—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice and Paddy.—Wieler & Co.	DEVAVONGSE, British steamer, 1,056, Lopp, 4th March.—Glasgow 13th Jan., and Singapore 27th Feb., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.	LYON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, José Manque, 2, 8th Feb.—Manila 2d Feb., and Amoy 6th, General.—Brandão & Co.	FAME, British steamer, 1,174, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.	PERO, German steamer, 1,714, T. N. Hansen, 1st March.—Saigon 25th Feb., Rice.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.	FORMOSA, British steamer, 687, P. Hall, 1st March.—Swatow 29th Feb., General.—D. Lapraik & Co.	GARLIC, British steamer, 4,205, G. G. Pearne, 1st March.—San Francisco 1st Feb., and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.	HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,128, Harris, 3rd March.—Saigon 27th Feb., Rice and Paddy.—D. Lapraik & Co.	HEVER, German steamer, 383, B. Detlefson, 3rd March.—Shanghai 28th Feb., Ballast.—Siemens & Co.	HUNTINGDON, British steamer, 1,643, J. Brunstrom, 4th March.—Calcutta 12th Feb., Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	LISSUS, French steamer, 779, Roura, 10th Sept.—Singapore 2nd September, General.—Jin Hin Chan.	KHIVA, British steamer, 4,452, Edward Crews, 4th March.—Bombay 15th Feb., and Singapore 26th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	MARIE, German steamer, 704, J. Hohlman, 2nd March.—Saigon 26th Feb., Rice.—A. R. Marty.	PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, James Arnold, 2nd March.—Vancouver 4th Feb., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.	EMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, W. Johansson, 26th Feb.—Saigon 21st Feb., Rice.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.	PLOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.	POLYHYMNIA, German steamer, 1,033, W. Schaefer, 4th March.—Kobe 28th Feb., General.—Siemens & Co.	RECORDE, British steamer, 676, C. O. Mudge, 18th Feb.—Singapore 31st January.—E. E. Telegraph Co.	SAGHALIAN, French steamer, 2,380, Flaschl, 5th March.—Shanghai 3d March, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.	SEPTIMA, German steamer, 780, P. Hansen, 7th March.—Saigon 9th February, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowlin, 4th March.—Fakho 1st March, and Hoilow 4th, General.—Chinese.	TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Wood, 21st Feb.—Calcutta 5th Feb., and Singapore 15th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, T. H. Clegg, 5th March.—Saigon 28th February, Rice.—Chinese.	TAIWAN, Chinese steamer, —, W. M. Dodi, 24th Feb.—Sydney 31st Jan., General.—C. N. Co.	THYRA, German steamer, 661, E. A. Jacobsen, 4th March.—Saigon 28th February, Rice.—Siemens & Co.	TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, P. Moore, 29th Feb.—Haiphong 26th Feb., and Hoilow 28th, General and Pigs.—Wieler & Co.
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HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

WYVERN, British steamer, 1,108, J. Brotherton, 2nd March.—Bangkok 23rd Feb., Rice.—Tung-Kee.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALDEN BESSE, American bark, 812, J. A. O'Brien, 4th Dec.—Puget Sound 2nd Oct., and Honolulu 28th, Timber and Spars.—Melchers & Co.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 3rd March.—Singapore 12th January, Timber.—Chinese.

D. P. CHENEY, American ship, 1,250, Hughes, 25th Jan.—New York 17th August, Kerosene Oil.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CENTINIAL, American ship, 1,222, J. M. Bearse, 27th Jan.—New York 18th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

CLAN GRANT, British bark, 1,005, Moody, 13th Dec.—London 25th July, General.—Order.

COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Noyes, 27th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 29th Oct., Lumber and Spars.—Melchers & Co.

DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 29th Jan.—Hamburg 29th Sept., General.—Siemens & Co.

EME, British bark, 778, W. Lummers, 23rd Jan.—London 5th Oct., General.—Captain.

ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

F. P. LITCHFIELD, American bark, 1,042, Young, 5th Feb.—Singapore 2nd January, Timber.—Ton Long Wo & Co.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, Bowell, 17th Feb.—San Francisco 21st December, Flour.—Russell & Co.

HARTLEY, British bark, 907, J. McCannachy, 23rd Feb.—Singapore 17th Jan., Timber, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JOHN D. BREWER, American bark, 1,030, Josselyn, 11th Jan.—New York 4th August, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

JOHN M. BLAIR, British ship, 1,778, Faulkner, 11th Oct.—Cardiff 20th June, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.

KIRY, British bark, 803, Laud, 20th August.—Manila 10th August, Sugar and Hemp.—Captain.

MABEL TAYLOR, British bark, 1,298, Chas. E. Denner, 28th Jan.—Penarth 17th August, Coal.—Order.

MANUEL, Spanish bark, 992, R. Estival, 6th Jan.—Manila 27th Dec., Sapanwood.—Remedios & Co.

RIALTO, British bark, 1,182, J. E. Payne, 3rd Jan.—Melbourne 25th Oct., Ballast.—Order.

SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish steamer, 449, J. de Mendiguer, 24th Jan.—Hilo 31st Dec., General.—Kwong Cheong Tai.

SENIA, German bark, 1,037, Tiemann, 26th Jan.—Cardiff 4th September, Coals.—Order.

SIAM, Siamese bark, 205, Ch. Lange, 29th Jan.—Bangkok 21st December, Teak Wood.—Captain.

WHAMPOA.

AMOI, British steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 3rd March.—Shanghai 29th Feb., General.—Siemens & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, H. W. Hogg, 5th March.—Shanghai 28th February, and Swatow 4th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,501, A. Croad, 1st March.—Shanghai 26th Feb., and Swatow 29th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Andrew, 2nd Feb.—Shanghai 19th Feb., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

PECHILI, British steamer, 880, Bradley, 4th March.—Wuhu 28th Feb., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 100, J. B. Harris, 20th Feb.—Kobe 13th February General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h-p, 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonald, Singapore.

Audacious, battle-ship (armoured), 2nd-class, 6,010 tons, 4,850 h-p, 18 guns, Captain R. H. Harris, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Singapore.

Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h-p, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander H. H. Boteler, Hongkong.

Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h-p, 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, en route to Singapore.

Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,350 tons, 2,420 h-p, 10 guns, Captain H. H. Boys, Shanghai.

Eak, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 360 tons, 340 h-p, 3 guns, Gunner W. Weekly, Hongkong in reserve.

Expoit, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h-p, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. H. H. Adams, Yangtze.

Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 h-p, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commandr. J. Denison, Manila, re-commissioning.

Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,130 h-p, 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, en route to Singapore.

Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 1,750 tons, 1,500 h-p, 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Japan.

Lisnet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,050 h-p, 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Yangtze.

Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h-p, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Maturin, Tientsin.

Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h-p, 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Singapore.

Orion, battle-ship (armoured), 3rd-class, 4,870 tons, 4,040 h-p, 4 guns, Captain J. H. Royce, Singapore.

Rambler, surveying-vessel, 850 tons, 600 h-p, 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Borneo.

Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h-p, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Dougal, Hongkong.

Sapphire, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,360 h-p, 12 guns, Captain W. C. Karlsake, Hongkong.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h-p, 8 guns, Captain T. F. W. Nesham, Shanghai.

Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,050 h-p, 5 guns, Commander A. C. B. Bromley, Hongkong, re-commissioning.

Tweed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 365 tons, 340 h-p, 3 guns, Boatwain J. M. Shea, Hongkong, in reserve.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore W. H. Maxwell, A.D.C., Hongkong.

Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h-p, 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, Hongkong, re-commissioning.

Wivian, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h-p, 4 guns, Gunner D. V. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Deccan	London	March 7th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Port Phillip	London	March 7th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Electra	Hamburg	March 7th	Siemens & Co.
Biagno	Genoa	March 9th	CaMowit & Co.
Stenor	Liverpool	March 11th	Butterfield & Swire.
Titania	Trieste	March 11th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
City of New York	San Francisco	March 19th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Clyde	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 15th, daylight.
London, via Suez Canal	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
Marcellus, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 16th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, & Ports of Call.	Biagno	CaMowit & Co.	Mar. 16th, at 10 a.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Polyhymnia	Siemens & Co.	Mar. 16th, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin, via Straits, &c.	Titania	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Mar. 15th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C. via K. &c.	Penryn	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Mar. 15th, at 3 p.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Gaelic	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About 12th Mar.
San Francisco, via Ynamia	O. & Q. S. S. Co.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 14th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ynamia	City of New York	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Mar. 21st, at 4 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Haiphong	Butterfield & Swire.	Mar. 8th, at 4 p.m.
Queensland Ports, &c.	Alban	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Singapore and Penang	China	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 17th, daylight.
Yokohama and Kobe	Port Phillip	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Mar. 9th, at noon.
Yokohama, via Swatow	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Pechili	Siemens & Co.	Mar. 9th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Deccan	Butterfield & Swire.	Mar. 8th, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Telemachus	Butterfield & Swire.	Mar. 8th, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Formosa	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Mar. 9th, noon.
Manila	Don Juan	Brandão & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Saigon	Soy Shing	Soy Shing	Mar. 9th, at 5 p.m.
Haiphong	Freya	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Mar. 8th, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Formosa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Mar. 8th, daylight.

Intimations.

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GENTS TALL HATS.
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SCARFS, TIES AND ROSETTES made to order in any combination of colours.
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W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

(TELEPHONE 21) Hongkong, 18th February, 1888.

INTERIOR ART DECORATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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FOR THE PURPOSE OF

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HOLTZ COMPANY, we may mention the

LYCEUM THEATRE, SHANGHAI, the whole of the

Ball Rooms, and the principal Hongs in that

Settlement as examples that have given universal

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FURNITURE, made of the finest seasoned

woods and in the latest and most fashionable

styles by thoroughly experienced workmen,

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The Factory having been enlarged to double

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DRAWING ROOM, DINING-ROOM and

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MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S

Hongkong, 31st October, 1887.

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SCALES, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

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PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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Bank Buildings.

forlorn and "deserted" wife under their sacred charge and to make arrangements to send her friend back to Newcastle. There is, needless to say, a moral to this little story—a missionary moral, which is that the missionaries who have befriended the two heroines from Newcastle should act as a warning to English women against going through the form of marriage with lying heathens who attach no importance whatever to the ceremony or its legality.

And now, suppose we add a little bit to this choicest of modern idylls. What can we know about it? Well, we are not in the missionary line of business at present—one never knows to what depths of degradation he may have to descend, so we won't say that the day may not come when we shall be a first class shepherd—but it so happens that we know the whole story of this beautiful romance which has so excited *Lloyd's Weekly* and the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and has so cleverly duped our wooden-headed Wyndham Street Grannies, the *Daily Press*. This yarn is quite an ancient classic, the events described with such beautiful disregard for truth having occurred quite a number of years ago. The two heroines, the disconsolate wife from Newcastle-on-Tyne and her immaculate handmaiden, were not unknown in this Malta and Gibraltar of the Extreme Orient—their memories are still quite green with numbers of our *jeune dame*, and no doubt the official records of the Colonial Surgeon are still in existence. Oh, visions of charming Mrs. Webb, and equally lovely Nelly Anderson, must even now float round the pillows, disturbing the fevered dreams of the commercial missionaries who, in the dear days of old, consoled these Newcastle nymphs with the dejection of their unappreciative Mandarin. How many times have we not sat in our favorite stall in the City Hall Theatre only about six feet away from the deserted wife of Armstrong's Mandarin—she was evidently fond of all kinds of shows, her accustomed seat rarely being unoccupied—who was then living in Platonic felicity with a well-known philosopher who hung his sign-board out somewhere in the vicinity of East Point. And we not vividly remember the scandal that was raised in official circles in the colony when a responsible officer of the Government married and with a family—got himself into a regular sea of hot water owing to his penchant for the lady companion of the Mandarin. Newcastle bride! And what is still more unpleasant to remember is that the same officer blighted his prospects in life, entirely ruined his official career and position, and degraded his wife, his family and himself, all through his associations with this charming *protégée* of the missionaries.

Our obituary morning contemporary must have been unusually mud-headed when it copied this missionary advertisement from the Shanghai paper; some of the staff must have known that the two women sought to be elevated as first rate martyrs were common *coquettes* of the second class. But the worst of publish is good enough for the *Daily Press*, even if it is a little anything in its columns worth reading, outside its law and Legislative Council reports; the rest, for all the ability in it, might be put together by the Chinese office boy. The Editor seems to have lost all heart since the honor and glory of looking the blacking off Sir George Bowen's clumsy hoofs have departed. Like bugs like Robinson Crusoe had his man Friday; and Sir Gush had his *Daily Press*, and sucked that poor Gush as dry as the philosopher's stone. And will not this missionary imposture which we have just exposed make some readers of the morning paper conclude that the Editor is either a rascally scoundrel, or is a very easily gulled? We sadly fear that will be the case, and no wonder. One does not require to be a man about town to know all about these two strumpets from Newcastle. In their day they were a common topic of discussion everywhere, and if it be actually true that they managed to gull the soul-saving missionaries, why, the general opinion will probably be that the missionaries were gulled with their eyes open. But the shepherds should not have given themselves away by trying to make a New Magdalen business out of it.

GLIMPSES OF TONGKING.

(Continued.)

Farming of Opium.—Annamese kings were before Chinese Emperors in interdicting the ban of their race, and both were equally potent in suppressing the importation and consumption of the drug.

At the commencement of the present year a syndicate to whom the monopoly of importing, fabricating, transporting and vending opium was conceded, commenced its operations, and already forty balls, or picul of opium is sold daily on the premises of the Company—eighty charcoal furnaces and as many huge brazen bowls are required for that work and about a hundred men.

The capital of the syndicate, 1,400,000 francs, is divided into 2,000 shares of 700 francs, and is held by a small number of individuals; it is expected that by this means the revenue from opium will be increased to three millions of francs, while the company will find their undertaking remunerative.

Importation of opium is restricted to Laosai and Haiphong—the former is situated near the head of Red River navigation on the borders of Yunnan, from which province the drug that is in common use is imported—Indian opium is imported into Haiphong.

Last year the imports into Tongking were—
Indian Opium.....39,377,000
Yunnan (1 moe).....19,215,320
Residuum.....153,700=234
Licenses are issued by the Opium Bureau to opium smoking dens in the chief cities for 100 francs, all others from 50 to 20 francs. The general supervision of the syndicate has been committed to the Director of Customs, whose staff are vigilant in preventing frauds upon the syndicate.

A broadsheet of enormous dimensions is posted at the opium-boiling works, headed "Protectorat de l'Annam et du Tonkin. Arrêté Portant Règlement sur la Farme de l'Opium. Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Résident Général de la République Française en Annam et Tonkin, Arrêté," which is divided into six chapters and gives forty-three sections for the guidance of all concerned.

An expert was brought from India to experiment on opium cultivation; the result was that the drug could incontestably be produced in Tongking, of the same quality as that from Bengal, but it was found on the other hand that it would require more than one generation to teach the natives the proper mode of cultivating the plant and manipulating its action, and hence opium cultivation in the protectorate has been indefinitely postponed.

furnished by French and Spanish missionaries eager to avenge themselves. They moved in behalf of the invader with a bloody, gloomy, smiling their unbelieving neighbors and kin, and high—no prisoners were taken on either side.

That the Annamese possess martial qualities has been abundantly demonstrated. Armed only with bows and arrows they soon took to flight in battle, but again and again, when repelled by the sweeping fire of artillery and deadly line of repeating rifles, gallantly returned to the charge; consequently, well-armed and disciplined and skillfully led, they are doubtless equal to any Asiatic troops. At the commencement they acquired sufficient knowledge of French to understand military commands, and gradually they acquired that language. A very large portion of them are converts, and no mutiny is feared. They are unshod and would regard the order to wear shoes as a great hardship, but submit, many of them, to sandals; their uniform is a compromise, Franco-Annamese.

Condition of the People.—My Chinese servant comments on the condition of the people, because of the "bitterness on which they are fed," which is obvious to the most superficial observer. He was particularly struck by the employment of women as coolies trundling barrows, lugging burdens, unloading vessels and engaged in like toilsome servile employments.

Chinese civilization slowly advanced, the Annamese from savagery to their present condition, in which they have existed for ages unknown, remaining absolutely stationary. Social and climatal reasons may be assigned for this in part, but in part undoubtedly the condition of the land is a factor in retarding progress; two thirds of the land is common property, as before the revolution in China, was the condition of the entire soil (the Kingdom of Kin, where land was first denationalized, excepted), and stagnation was the result, without exemption from poverty. When in China, land became purchasable and bequeathable, the industrious, thrifty, intelligent and frugal became its possessors, and then with competition she started on a career of prosperity, which is regarded as one of the enigmas of history. This stimulus to industry and economy has only partially existed in this country; impotence and apathy have resulted.

Protégée of Tongking.—It is not to contrast the present aspect of affairs at the Metropolis of French Indo-China, with the sanguine anticipations entertained concerning its capacity a score of years ago. Here, in Tongking, the colonists are also sanguine, but indubitably their hope and confidence are based on more solid ground or tangible facts. With an area one-fourth that of France, with two-thirds of the population of that country, with alluvial lands of extraordinary fertility, with highlands of inexhaustible mineral resources, certainly this Protectorate promises to be a cornucopia for its possessors.

Under the present conditions, three rice crops are procurable annually, and it has been found that vegetables and fruits of southern France are readily acclimatizable; two successive crops of excellent potatoes have been produced in a single cool season. Three million hectares of marshland are reclaimable, which it is believed will yield millions of francs to the exchequer. A hundred million francs judiciously expended on public works would go far towards industrial progress.

The mountains which lie to the north, extending from the sea to the extreme western limit, afford ironwood, teak and other wood useful in the arts, with cinnamon, camphor, and drug-yielding trees and plants, while throughout the entire mountain range mining industry has the promise of exceeding great reward.

Nothing can retard commercial and industrial progress in Tongking but a continuance of a superfluity of administration.—The Protectorate has been beset by fussy officialism, which is only a trifle less inimical to the public weal than anarchy itself.

What at present chiefly attracts attention at Hanoi is the projected railway to the Yunnan frontier, the Red River valley which is designed to make thirty the *entrepreneur* of Southern China, and to supply it with European and Indian and Chinese commodities, an end contemplated by Anglo-India through Siam, the Burmah route not being feasible. In this commendable rivalry and competition, the physical difficulties which French engineers have to surmount are less formidable than those which confront the British. Meanwhile it is not to be supposed that the Chinese will remain supine; the avenue to Yunnan by the Yangtze which is capable of being improved—and further supplemented by railways, will enable her to compete with the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Tongking for the commerce of her south-western province. The world at large cannot but regard this Pacific contest of three great nations with lively interest.

Man-stealing.—Although the subjugation of inferior races by Christian States is morally indefensible, it must nevertheless be conceded that in modern times the conquests of the British in India, and of Russians in mid-Asia have contributed to ameliorate the condition of the subjugated on the whole; and in like manner the Indo-Chinese Peninsula will indubitably derive benefit in several ways from French domination. One of these will be in the suppression of man-stealing among the Laos; those of that race whom the demilitarization of boundaries between French and Siamese territories (now in process) will be secured from being kidnapped and sold into slavery.

Thirty thousand coolies (otherwise slaves) were demanded a few months ago for labour on the Panama Canal, and measures were taken (otherwise kidnapping them), and 1,200 were securely packed on shipboard for transportation to that isthmus, but they were released by the authorities of the Protectorate, not however, it would appear, until moved to that measure Annamese mandarins. Some of the decoyed coolies were obtained from the province of Canton, where two of the recruiting agents were decapitated. Thus no more attempts are likely to be made to enslave people from this region, to rot in Panama.

Tongking has long been the resort of purveyors for the bannocks of Canton, Annamese girls being a marketable commodity, and before the suppression of piracy by the French they were more frequently stolen than purchased. *Malgré* the vigilance of the French police in the country, being purchasable here for \$30 per head, very able in Hongkong at an enormous profit, and when they reach their destination within the trans-Pacific golden gate, they are sold for many hundred dollars. These atrocities alone justify citizens of the Pacific slope in their demands for restricting immigration.

D. J. MACGOWAN.

LAW VERSUS JUSTICE.

Everything connected with the administration of justice, civil or criminal, is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and fast bringing it into general disrepute. If laws are expected to be obeyed, they should be rendered as plain and comprehensible as possible. At present it is equally the reverse. When inquiries as to the death of individuals are instituted, no regard should be paid to person or position; neither the corner nor the jury should take into consideration the question as to whether they were sitting on the body of a peer, a noble, or a pauper. These remarks are occasioned by two occurrences

of recent date—the trial of Messrs. Cunningham, Graham and Buis at the Old Bailey, and the inquest held on the body of Currier, who it was alleged met his death through the violence of the police.

The Attorney-General, in the first instance, contended that as the Queen had never abandoned her rights and privileges in reference to the control of Trafalgar-square, she could through her deputy prevent the holding of public meetings in that square, and consequently preclude its being long used as a thoroughfare. We all know that during the last thirty years a large number of gatherings collected for the purpose of public discussion on all sorts of social and political questions have been held there without let or hindrance, save when parliament was sitting; when, by reason of a law calculated to prevent the intimidation of the legislature by force or violence, power was given the authorities to forbid any large gathering within a certain radius, comprising Trafalgar-square. Now, all of a sudden, up steps the Queen's prosecutor, who tells us she can exercise whenever she pleases, notwithstanding it has laid dormant so long. All this has been suddenly sprung upon the people. No one dreamt she possessed any such right, and they are naturally as much surprised as I, on the ground that all the ships in the navy are designated "her Majesty's," she asserted her claim to possess them as being her own private property, and, like Trafalgar-square, they are only graciously lent to the people so long as she pleased!

In the second instance, regarding the unfortunate man Currier, who, it is said, has been killed through police brutality, there is no doubt he received a violent blow on his head. Shortly afterwards, he died. Three surgeons gave three different opinions as to the cause of death. One said it was not through the immediate effect of the blow, but that of general disease. This opinion was accepted by the jury. It was, however, admitted that, under ordinary circumstances, and due care and attention, the poor man might have lived some years longer. To our thinking, this was tantamount to declaring that life had been shortened through the excitement caused by the violence of the attack upon him by the police, as well as by the effects of the blow he had received at their hands. The coroner and jury, however, took an opposite view of the matter, and returned a verdict that Currier died from natural causes, and not by reason of violence. Had the inquest been held on the body of a policeman who had received an injury at the hands of some one of the crowd assembled in Trafalgar-square, and died shortly afterwards, when it was discovered that the man was really in a bad state of health, would the coroner and jury have taken a similar view of the matter? We doubt it. In all likelihood a verdict of manslaughter, or even wilful murder, would have been returned, and the delinquent, if found, sent for trial on one or both of these charges.

Thus, when we find that the people seem purposely kept in ignorance of the law, so that, if they blindly transgress it, heavy penalties may await them. And again, doubts, as in the case of poor Currier, must continually arise whether coroners' law is fairly and impartially administered. These, and many other recent occurrences, tend greatly to bring the law and what is termed "justice" into disrepute.—*Reynolds*.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th March, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Shanghai	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Tokyo	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Nagasaki	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Shanghai	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Amoy	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Hongkong	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Haiphong	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Manila	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear

6th March, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Shanghai	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Tokyo	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Nagasaki	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Shanghai	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Amoy	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Hongkong	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Haiphong	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Manila	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear

The barometer continues rising and gradations are steep for north-east winds. Cloudy, cold and damp weather prevails.
—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of all atmospheres.
—Direction of the wind in points, Force in miles per hour, and according to Beaufort's scale.
—State of the weather, Blue sky, Partly cloudy, Clouds of all kinds, Fog, Rain, Sleet, Hail, Snow, Drizzle, or Falling snow, Squalls, Rain, or Sleet, Thunder, or Lightning, Low sea, High sea, or Storm, or Gale, or Hurricane, or Typhoon, or Tornado, or Cyclone, or Monsoon, or other name of the wind, or other name of the weather.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.

To-day.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear

Hongkong Observatory, 6th March, 1888.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

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Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear

Hongkong Observatory, 6th March, 1888.

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Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
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Hongkong Observatory, 6th March, 1888.

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Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear

Hongkong Observatory, 6th March, 1888.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE STEAMSHIP "AMOV."
Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1888. [270]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DEEPALE."
FROM NEWCASTLE, MIDDLESBROUGH AND HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS FROM ALONGSIDE.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned immediately or they will not be recognised.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1888. [269]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who wish the Mail Edition of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" posted to their friends in Europe, America, the Australasian Colonies, &c., can have their copies sent direct from this Office without extra charge (excepting postage by sending address). The Mail Supplement of *The Hongkong Telegraph* is supplied to Subscribers gratis.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1885.

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

named Lodge will be held in FREREMANS' HALL, Zeland, Street, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [268]

For Sale.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS

AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

Also,

A First-class London made DOG-CART

AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES,

all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to

No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1886.

NOW READY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM

in the

EASTERN SEAS,

BY

W. DOBERCK,

GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

G. Falconer & Co.

C. J. Gaupp & Co.

F. Blackhead & Co.

Heuermann, Herbst & Co.

More & Seimund.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

Mr. W. Brewer.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow.

Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy.

Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1884.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.

To-day.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	58.1	72	SW	4	0	Clear

Hongkong

• Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
 PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.
 • Hongkong, 16th January, 1898.

to-morrow.

No less than 7,000 tons of the cheese were made in France in the year 1886 and upwards of 10,000 tons in Cheshire. Since that date the production has increased so rapidly, says the *British Trade Journal*, that prices have been forced down in France from 150 francs per centogramme to about 116 francs, at which figure the profit reaches its vanishing point for well-prepared pure cheese made of good milk. As one means of relief from the difficulties of the situation, manufacturers in France and in Cheshire, as well as in Switzerland, are negotiating for a reduction of railway rates of carriage which will ultimately fall with the price of most other commodities of life.

the guard every time he made his appearance. In order to make the customary salute. The soldiers of that American Army—unceremonious children of a Republic of universal bosses—hated him cordially, and bestowed on him the sobriquet of Johnny-comelately" which fact he was not long in discovering, and getting highly incensed. inaugurated a series of petty annoyances to the men, which resulted in the confinement of nearly two-thirds of them in the guard-house, to await trial by court-martial. The commandant was wroth on finding that so many of his best soldiers were being thus persecuted, and summoned the objectionable officer to his presence. "What do you mean, Sir," he roared, "by confining in the guard-house nearly the half of my command?" "The men are in a state of mutiny," tremblingly replied the Lieutenant, "and, besides, their impudence has reached such a height that they call me 'Johnny-comelately' to my face." "What," fairly howled the irate commandant—"is it for that reason that you have been persecuting them? Why, Sir, I have been man and boy over forty years in the service, and the name the men best know me by is Old Boots. Get out of my presence, and order every prisoner to be released!"

my legs, and thus threw me down. His dress was all disarranged by his own hands and so was mine. I asked him to let me get up, and after

After a short interval, Latann's "Lebenslust" was played by the full hand of the German Minstrel Squadron, under Mr. Nideroth's leadership. This piece was certainly played with great musical accuracy and precision, but it was not a success owing to the smallness of the room, the brass instruments being heard so disagreeably. The songs of Stapani, ever the favorite, were sung by Molloy, and "The Long Avenue" with great pathos by the ballad-admirably suited her great contralto voice, and she was warmly and deservedly encored. In response Miss Stapani sang "The Fisherman and his Child," a sensational ballad of the Christy Minstrel type, which was hardly in keeping with the character of the other items on the programme. The part songs "Waldeinsamkeit" (Schmelzer) and "Schinick Schmack" (Schneider), a medley of German popular air, sung by the Glee Club of the *Sophia*, fairly took the breath of the audience, and were sung by storm; and for union and general excellence we have seldom heard anything better in this colony. A rapturous encore—brought forth—popular waltz, with voice accompaniment, which was also loudly applauded. The famous aria from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable"—"Robert, toi que j'aime," was very well sung by Miss Simon, a lady possessing a soprano organ of great compass and who, moreover, sings in *artistic*. We should be glad to hear Miss Simon sing. Mr. Von Wills's rendering of the favorite, Dancels's "Révéralie" was equally perfect as it possibly could be; and stamped the player as, by far the best amateur violinist this colony has ever known. Everything Mr. C. H. Grace undertakes he does well, and in the manner in which he sang Pissini's "The King's Minstrel" was quite up to his best form, which is saying a very great deal. The far too lengthy programme was brought to a conclusion by a "selection" from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," which was splendidly played by the string quartet. The *Bismarck*, who did wonders under Miss Nideroth's clever conducting.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE ROMANCE

